The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(With immediate dispatch.)

THE fine fast sailing A 1 British ship CITY OF GLASGOW, 506 Tons register, CAMPBELL, Commander, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage apply to
Bombay, 15th July 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

To Sail on or about 15th instant.

THE new A 1 British-built Ship ENGLAND, 853 Tons, Captain W. ROBSON, has first-class accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. Further information to be had on application to
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship ORISSA (1,616 Tons and 350 H.P.), Captain A. PARISH, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY, the 24th August, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 21st instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 15th August 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Friday, the 21st instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Wings of the Wind*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to receive their Goods, otherwise Captain WHYTE will land them as they may come to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 1st August 1863.

A NOVELTY IN BOMBAY.—FORTNUM, MASON & Co.'s PROVISIONS, a fresh supply to hand; consisting of

Parmesan and Gruyere Cheese
Collar'd Tongue
Yorkshire Pork
Preserved Dessert Fruits
Crystalized and in Syrup
Potted Games and Meats for Breakfast
Westphalia Hams
Hambro' Beef
Potted Tongue
Bloater Paste
Herrings a la Anchovies
Soups and Vegetables
Petit Pois
Mushroom
Harricot
Cardoon
Macedom Lequires
Chicken and Rice
Ox Tail
Mock Turtle
Gravy
Hare
Giblet and Mutton Broths
Bureabourg Meats
Anchovy Paste } In Jars.
Bloater Paste }
Salmi Game
Normandy Pippins in 6 lbs. canisters
Best Durham Mustard
Bath Buns and Crackers in Bottles
Yarmouth Bloaters
Pickled Salmon
Oxford Sausages, in Bread and Jelly
Lyon Sausages
Dessert Fruits of all kinds, both Crystallized and in Juice as Noyeau
Imperial Plums
Turkey Figs
Burnt Almonds
Burnt Onions
Preserved Ginger
Muscatell Raisins
Apricot Peaches
Cherries
Marmalade
Mixed Rings
Boar's Head and Truffles
Assorted Pates
Black and Red Currants
Damsons
Greengages
Orleans Plums
Apples
Cerises de Montmorest
Gooseberries.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,591,000 (£343,640.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above-mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do.....	1s. 11¾d.	„
On Demand	1s. 11¾d.	„
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-56 cts.		„
3 Do. Do.... „ 2-53	„	„
On Demand..... „ 2-50	„	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government or Private Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVIDSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Do. Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 7 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 8 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight .....2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Do.	4	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand.....			1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 12th June 1863.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XLV. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq. Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KURSONDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bill's and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do. do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do. do.
Do.	twelve	do.	6	do. do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 10th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited.) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rup.	
„ „ „ „	4	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
„ „ „ „	3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
„ „ „ „	2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
„ „ „ „	1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland	On demand...1s. 11¾d.		do.
On Ireland			

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever required, forward the form of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.* The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable on London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be made in the Bank's drafts on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable at the Bank, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,656 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0d.	
„ 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
„ 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
„ 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
„ 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
„ On demand		1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes		1s. 11d.	do.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly if the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where consignees can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay 12th June 1863.

Banks.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs Rupees in 40,000 *Shares of Rs.* 150 *each.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR, J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher Cooper & Co.)
DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq
CASSUMBHOY NATHOOBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.

THE BANK WILL BE OPENED on the 1st proximo, for the transaction of local Banking business in all its branches.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Chairman.
Bombay, 12th August 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	per Rupee.	
„ 4	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. „
„ 3	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. „
„ 2	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. „
„ 1	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. „
„ On demand		...	
On Scotland	do.	...	1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland	do.	...	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...			1s. 11d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months.....	3 „
Do. do. 6 do.	4 „
Do. do. 12 do.	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£544,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.		per Rupee.	
4 Do.....	at 1s. 11¾d.	„	
3 Do.....	at 1s. 11¾d.	„	
2 Do.....	at 1s. 11¾d.	„	
1 Do.....	at 1s. 11¾d.	„	
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	„	

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	5 „
Do.	12 do.	6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th June 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.	
„ 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
„ 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
„ 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
„ 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
„ on Demand		.....	
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland	do.	.....	
On Paris, at 3 days' sight			1s. 11d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.			1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.....	2 per ct. per annum.	
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice.....	3	„
Do. do. 6 do	4	„
Do. do. 12 do.	5	„

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...Without charge.	
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business.....	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 16th June 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th June 1863. Manager.

Books, &c. for Sale.

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15	Indore (s)	Brown	China 19 July.
	Elizabet Greely	Cutter	Liverpool 25 April.
	Parsee	Nee	Singapore 18 June.
	Feazor	Nacoda	Juddah 16 July.
16	Surge	Andrews	Sea
	Shanghaie	Moylan	Singapore 30 June.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Barque *Surge*, from Sea, put back in a leaky state.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Aug. 15	Lochnagar	Deal	Akyab.
	Amanahool Current	Nacoda	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Arab Ship *Nader Shah*, from Zanzibar.—14 Natives.
Per Steamer *Indore*, from China, &c.—Mr. Pestonjee, 2 Native servants and 2 Native deck.
Per Barque *Feazer*, from Juddah, &c.—One hundred and seventy-five Pilgrims.
Per Ship *Shanjhaie*, from Singapore.—Ten convicts and sixteen sepoys.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Steamer *Corings*, for Kurrachee, began to load on Saturday last.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 15TH AUGUST 1863.

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England.—490 bales Cotton, 1,715 cwt., Macnee and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 475 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 159 bales Cotton, 475 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Co.

Goulnar.—101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Hurridass Culianjee; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Meerwanjee Nesserwanjee; 19 bales Cotton, 66½ cwt.; 1 bale Wool, ½ cwt., Hurry Bhanjee.

Gertrude.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 140 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.

British India.—65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Doolubdass Purbhoodass.

Grefes Brig.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Gocouldass Tezpall.

Negotiator.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Bappoo Visram; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Gungadhur Cooverjee.

Military.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 15.

Hartigan, Lieut., 5th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—AUGUST 15TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.
2. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—
Ensign E. G. F. Wood; Ensign A. H. S. Neill, and Ensign E. E. Gibson, 103rd Regt., from 24th to 27th August 1863, both days inclusive, to proceed to Poona.
Bombay, Sunday, 16th August 1863.
The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard; also the Adjutant for the day, to-morrow.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 14th August 1863.

The Officer Commanding 3rd Dragoon Guards is authorized to issue 5 lbs. of dry grass or kurley to each Horse of the Regiment under his Command up to the end of the monsoon, due attention being paid to the proportions laid down in G. G. O. No. 450, 29th August 1861.

The following order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is republished:—

Head Quarters, Simla, 30th July 1863.

With the concurrence of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to announce that under instructions from His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the Rules Prescribed in pages 71-72-73-and-74 of the Queen's Regulations relative to the examination of Subalterns are applicable to the twelve new Regiments recently added to the Line.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette, August* 5.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1st August 1863.

Under instructions* from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct that henceforth no Officer acting in an appointment shall receive more than one-half of the Staff Salary attached thereto until he shall have acted six months in it, counting from the date of his joining the appointment. At the expiration of this period he will be allowed the full Staff Salary in all cases if it be available, but not otherwise.

* Dated 30th September 1861 and 16th April 1863.

2. This order applies to all cases, including those of Officers officiating for Staff Officers absent on Furlough under Rules 9 and 13 of Government General Order No. 1150, dated 17th November 1854, but it is not to affect the allowances in their present appointments of those to whom, under any rule or practice heretofore in force, full Staff Salary is now actually passed.

3. The above order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

Fort William, the 4th August 1863.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate:—

Lieutenant Hamilton Bell Webster, of the late 4th European Light Cavalry, doing duty with the 17th Bengal Cavalry, for fifteen months, under the new Regulations.

With reference to Government General Order No. 158 of the 26th February 1863, the following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 229, dated 30th June 1863, is published for general information:—

3. The transfer of Captain Jerdan to the Invalid Pension List is approved.

The undermentioned Officers having passed the examination in Drill as provided for in paragraph 8 of the Rules and Regulations of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, their appointments in that Corps, which were provisionally made, as notified in Government General Order No. 97 of the 3rd February 1863, are confirmed:

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

1st Company.—Captain J. Rose, and Lieutenant H. W. Payne.

2nd Company.—Lieutenant J. Bruce.

3rd Company.—Captain J. H. DeSalis, Lieutenant F. G. Teale, and Ensign H. Thompson.

5th Company.—Captain C. Kelvey, and Ensign W. J. Pittar.

6th Company.—Captain A. L. McGavin, and Lieutenant G. Lowen.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Major from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 10th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Captain C. Baldwin, 10th July 1863.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieutenant G. C. Thomson, 19th July 1863.

With reference to a Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 27th ultimo, the services of Lieutenant G. F. Graham, of the late 5th European Regiment, in temporary Command of the Baggage Corps in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Lovell Pocock is appointed Third Class Sub-Assistant in the Great Trigonometrical Survey, with effect from the 10th ultimo, vice Mr. Senior Sub-Assistant George Ryall, resigned.

H. K. BURNE, Major,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 2'st July 1863.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to make the following promotion in the Public Works Department of the Minor Administrations, with effect from 1st May 1863:—

To be Executive Engineers, Second Class.

Foord, Captain H. H., Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Aurungabad Division, Hyderabad.

Pemberton, Lieutenant R. C. B., R.E., Executive Engineer, Lucknow Division, Oudh.

To be Executive Engineers, Third Class.

Lloyd, Mr. W., Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Oudh Roads, Oudh.

Ward, Lieutenant D., R.E., Executive Engineer, Seetapoor Division, Oudh.

To be Special Assistant Engineer.

Francis, Captain A., Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, First Class, Berar Division, Hyderabad.

To be Executive Engineer, Fourth Class.

Puckle, Lieutenant H. G., Madras Infantry, Assistant Engineer, First Class, Sumbulpoor Division, Central Provinces.

To be Assistant Engineers, First Class.

Hyde, Mr. E., Temporary Assistant Engineer, First Class, Pyne Kyun Creek Works, British Burmah.

Wilson, Mr. J. H., Assistant Engineer, Second Class, Second Division, Northern Road, Central Provinces.

To be Sub-Engineer, Second Class.

Goode, Conductor C. B., Sub-Engineer, Third Class, Lucknow Division, Oudh.

To be Sub-Engineer, Third Class.

Whiting, Serjeant J., Supervisor, Second Division, Northern Road, Central Provinces.

Assistant Supervisors to be Supervisors.

Connell, Conductor A., Fyzabad Division, Oudh.

Evans, Mr. C. A., Malacca Division, Straits Settlements.

Lacey, Mr. B., Chittledroog Division, Mysore.

Assistant Overseers to be Overseers.

Lyness, Mr. B., Second Division, Oudh Roads, Oudh.

Miller, Serjeant J., Rangoon Division, British Burmah.

Nelson, Serjeant J., Thayet Myo Division, British Burmah.

Robeiro, Mr. J. C., Tanghoo Division, British Burmah.

Rivett, Mr. J. H., Seetapoor Division, Oudh.

Stokoe, Mr. H. W., Rangoon Division, British Burmah.

Thomson, Mr. G. A., Chittledroog Division, Mysore.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistant Accountant, First Class.

Mudwa Row, Assistant Accountant, Second Class, Mysore.

R. STRACHEY, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Governor General.

Head Quarters, Simla, 11th July 1863.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Morar, Gwalior, on Friday, the 5th day of June 1863, Private John O'Donnell, No. 3274, of the 81st Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—1st. With disgraceful conduct of a cruel nature, in having at Morar, Gwalior, on the 2nd May 1863, with intent to do bodily hurt to Corporal W. Henry, of the same Regiment, struck him with a dagger or other sharp weapon, and severely wounded him.

2nd. With having at the same time and place offered violence to his superior Officer, the said Corporal W. Henry, being in the execution of his office, by resisting him, and again attempting to strike him with a dagger.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner No. 3274, Private John O'Donnell, of Her Majesty's 81st Regiment of Foot is

On the first charge, Guilty.

On the second charge Guilty.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner No. 3274, Private John O'Donnell, of Her Majesty's 81st Regiment of Foot, to undergo penal servitude for a term of four years, and further to forfeiture of all advantage as to additional pay, good conduct pay, and pension on discharge, which might otherwise have accrued from the length of his former service.

H. MILNE, Lieut. Colonel,
Her Majesty's 1st Regiment Native Infantry, President.
Morar, Gwalior, 5th June 1863.

(Approved and confirmed.)

HUGH ROSE, General.
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, 7th July 1863.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
E. HAYTHORNE, Colonel, Adjutant General.

Head Quarters, Simla, 11th July 1863.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Rawulpindee, on Monday, the 8th day of June 1863, No. 4127, Gunner William Ridsdale, of the A. Battery 5th Royal Horse Brigade, Artillery, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—That he, William Ridsdale, on or about the 29th day of December 1862, at Bunnee, near Jhelum, he being then and there a soldier, serving in Her Majesty's Indian Territories at a distance of upwards of one hundred and twenty English miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively, did at Bunnee aforesaid, commit robbery by voluntarily causing hurt to Madarbux, that is to say, by striking and wounding him on the head with a gun, in order to commit theft of his property, and did then and there steal from him, a mare, saddle and bridle, together with saddle bags containing one hundred rupees and a Government Treasury bill for two hundred and fifty rupees, his property.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner No. 4127, Gunner William Ridsdale, of the A. Battery 5th Royal Horse Brigade, Artillery, is guilty of the charge preferred against him except so much of it as charges him with, "wounding" and committing theft of "one hundred Rupees, and a Government Treasury bill for two hundred and fifty Rupees" of which the Court acquits him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner No. 4127, Gunner William Ridsdale, of the A. Battery 5th Royal Horse Brigade, Artillery, to undergo imprisonment with hard labour for a period of two years.

R. O. BRIGHT, Lieut. Colonel,
Commanding 51st King's Own Light Infantry, President.
Rawulpindee, 8th June 1863.

(Confirmed.)

HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, 7th July 1863.

The prisoner is to be sent to the Station Prison at Sealkote, to undergo his sentence.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. HAYTHORNE, Colonel, Adjutant General,

Head Quarters, Simla, 31st July 1863.

In publishing the following instructions, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that they may be considered in supercession of those previously issued by the Circular from Army Head Quarters:—

1. It is of great importance that Cavalry should be trained to jump their horses over hedges, ditches, walls, and other obstacles, and go across country, in order that they may be able to attack an enemy protected by these obstacles; or, in case of necessity, take advantage of them for their own protection.

2. It is a well known fact that the training of a horse to leap in a riding school only, does not ensure his going across country.

3. Cavalry who cannot go across country, and who are compelled, in an enclosed one, to remain on the road, are, comparatively speaking, useless.

The Commander-in-Chief in India, therefore, since his arrival in Bengal, has, as an experiment, caused some Regiments of Native Cavalry to have their horses trained to jump over obstacles of every description.

4. The trial has answered perfectly; next to no accidents have occurred during the training; and when they have occurred it has been owing to mismanagement.

5. These Native Cavalry Regiments, as Sir H. Rose has seen at his inspections, are able to go across an enclosed country, in consequence of their having been trained, as above stated.

6. On the other hand, a Native Cavalry Regiment, which his Excellency inspected, was unable, having not been trained to jump, to cross a small dry ditch, which separated the plain, in which they were, from the high road.

7. In consideration of the advantages attendant on Cavalry not being checked, in their operations in the field, by obstacles of ground, Sir H. Rose is desirous of introducing, as a system, the training of horses of all branches of the service to jump over obstacles, and go across country.

8. The horses will be especially trained to jump three description of jumps, viz.:—

Height,—such as a hedge, wall, rails, &c.

Breadth,—such as a wet or dry ditch, brook, &c.

Bank,—either on and off; or flying jump, &c.

9. The jumps are not to be too large, so as to cause accidents, or to cow horses: the horses are to be trained to jump, individually, and should at first take very small jumps, so as to familiarize them and their riders with the practice—the jumps being increased, gradually, as horses and men perfect themselves, and gain confidence.

10. The above instructions apply, equally, to detachments of Horse Artillery.

11. Further detailed instructions, as to jumping, will be issued to Officers commanding Batteries of Horse Artillery and Regiments of Cavalry.

12. These orders not to supersede, or interfere with the instructions laid down in her Majesty's Regulations for the training of British Cavalry and Artillery.

13. In carrying out the foregoing instructions, Commanding Officers are reminded, that they are, carefully, to abstain from trespassing on private property.

14. Inspecting Officers of Native Cavalry Regiments will, in future, specify in their Confidential Reports, whether those Regiments are trained to jump their horses in conformity with the instructions contained in this order; stating the description of jumps they take, and the nature of the country they go across.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. HAYTHORNE, Colonel, Adjutant General.

Letters to the Editor.

THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

DEAR SIR,—You will have seen that the Editor of the *Times of India* has thought himself "bound" to believe me, when I disavowed the authorship of certain articles which have appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, and which he was pleased to impute to me, ascribing at the same time wretched motives, on my part, for writing or inspiring them.

In such circumstances, a man of honour would apologise for the wrong done. I had met the entire accusation made against me in a way to admit of no rejoinder, and such an apology might very well have ended the discussion, but instead of that, the Editor of the *Times of India* wanders into new matter, speaks of my correcting proofs in the *Bombay Gazette* office, which, if true, could only be known to him by treachery on the part of my employes, and by the most contemptible meanness on his part, though, to the extent that he mentions, it is preposterously false; and he goes on to say, that about two years ago, I "all but ostensibly" assumed the Editorship of the *Bombay Gazette*.

I think the Editor of the *Times of India* must by this allude to an occasion when, after many attacks were made by him on the *Bombay Gazette*, all unheeded by it, he rashly assailed our commercial credit, and even darkly hinted something about "Bankruptcy":—this at a time when Mr. Knight was fresh out of the Insolvent Court, where he had wiped out liabilities of more than seventy thousand rupees with the modest payment of one and a half per cent., a circumstance which, out of kindness to him, and at his own request, though I must say by a dereliction of duty in the *Bombay Gazette* Office, was not published in our paper, till he himself, by his bumptious, braggart insolence and injustice, but too well provoked his exposure and condemnation.

On that occasion I was allowed the use of the Editorial columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, and there was no mystery made about the writer, who of all others had the best right to resent so dastardly an attack on my property and credit; and I did resent it, as I believe was generally admitted I had a right to do. In whatever way I acquitted myself on this occasion, I have been pleased to think that I had put an extinguisher on that kind of "shop" warfare, for I had not seen any personal attack on me since, in the columns of the *Times of India* till the other day, when this new, false and calumnious charge was made by Mr. Knight and refuted by me.

As you know, and as the Editor of the *Times of India* now admits, I did not write and did not inspire the articles laid to my charge nor have I had any, the least, thing to do with them; and therefore my motives or feelings in connexion with them or with Mr. Forjett need be no matter for inquiring into just now. I leave others, however, to judge what may be Mr. Knight's motives for making Mr. Forjett a stalking horse in this way, and, under cover of defending Mr. Forjett, assailing me in the way he has done. For my part, I think Mr. Forjett might well pray, in such circumstances, to be saved from such a friend; but if I were his enemy, which I am not, I should rejoice in the disgrace brought upon him by such association.

You will bear me witness, Sir, that I am not now cultivating controversy. But I will not have the credit due to me, as proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, assailed by a disreputable insolvent, nor my personal character and motives impugned by a man like Mr. Knight, without vindicating myself, and it may be also giving my assailant something to explain as regards himself,—a trouble, which, from his own natural insignificance, and my entire contempt for him, he might otherwise be spared.—I am, Dear Sir, your's faithfully,

JOHN CONNON.

Bombay, 15th August 1863.

LOCAL NAMES.

SIR,—Will any of your readers kindly point out for the benefit of the public, what is meant in the *List of Buggy Fares* by "Lower Colaba, within the limits of Old Woman's Island," and at the same time point out where this celebrated Island is? and how the public is to determine when they are within the limits.—Your's truly,

NEW-COME.

15th August 1863.

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

DEAR SIR,—On reference to the Bombay Civil List, sanctioned, if not prepared by Government, I perceive the names of a large number of gentlemen, who have permanently left India, and of many other who have long since retired from the service or died. In the list of Magistrates in Bombay, especially, I perceive the names of men who have long since ceased to act as Justices, and some of them to exist. Surely some remedy ought to be provided for this, and such slovenly compiling rectified.—I am Sir, yours,

A BOMBAY DUCK.

14th August 1863.

NUISANCES AT SMALL COLABA

SIR,—May I be permitted to call the attention of the Municipal authorities to the disgraceful state of the streets in Small Colaba. Should they doubt my assertions, they have only to send their medical officer into the neighbourhood to corroborate my statements. From opposite the late *Gazette* printing office runs a road called Thomas Street, skirting the cotton grounds and extending to the back of the Gun Carriage Department. The whole of the ramifications of this street is such as to well entitle Small Colaba to the designation Dickens bestows on a similar place as a "beastly suburban spot." Beastly indeed it is here, and disease and death may well revel in it. Having had my attention called to it, I made a tour the other day through these streets, where mud and filth lie ankle deep, and nothing seems to be done to cleanse or level them, and all the drains are choked up, and allowed to remain so. I was surprised to see in crowded places a fitful phosphorescent light, playing about the door ways of some of the houses, which I discovered arose from the debris of food, fish and vegetable, which had been thrown from the houses and allowed to remain without being swept away, was informed that fever is very rife throughout the place, and that deaths are terribly frequent; young children, both European and native, being the principal sufferers. One very respectable man told me he had already written to Mr. Forjett about it, but nothing had been done. He lives in a large good house, (No. 84) but at the back there is a cart stand, and all sorts of filth is permitted to accumulate, which the Government sweeper refuses to remove without a fee. The question therefore is, are the Commissioners responsible or not for this locality? If they are not, the police is, and it would be an easy matter for them to make the inhabitants individually responsible for the cleanliness of the place before their own doors, or to get them fined in default. The Commissioners do not fail to levy the tax upon those who keep gharries or cabs in the neighbourhood, and a very small portion of these assets would at once remedy the crying evil. Let them therefore look to this place if in their charge, instead of allowing it to remain a reproach to the island, for I defy any one to produce, throughout Bombay, a more disgusting scene than this Small Colaba presents at the present moment.

Bombay, 15th August 1863. BRAMBLYKITE.

THE TIME AT THE GUN CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

SIR,—Time I think you will admit has been a consideration in all ages, and therefore I trust you will come to our assistance in Colaba, and give vent to our just indignation at the parody they make of it in the Gun Carriage yard, the only real time we have to depend upon at night. Whenever the hour arrives, the ghurrie invariably strikes one or two more or less than it really is, and more particularly in the early morning. It is the more extraordinary that these guardians of the midnight watch (or ghurrie) are Europeans, and belonging to that distinguished Corps, Her Majesty's Bombay Fusiliers. While in bed at night, we hear, in a wakeful moment, two strokes from the ghurrie, and when we look at a watch or go to the clock, we find it is either one or three; and later when we are thinking of getting up, we are again either too early or too late. "Alfred the Great" it is said, invented a way of measuring time with candles, but more than a thousand years after, we find we want both candles and clocks to reconcile the hour at Colaba. It is not so, I am sure at the Quarter Guard of the 103rd Regiment, and it only needs to be made known, through your columns, to bring their indefatigable Adjutant down on the first sentry, who shows that he is not up to the time of day or night, while in charge of this errant ghurrie.

The subject of this complaint is the more inexcusable where Europeans are concerned, and one feels disposed to think the less of it when the striking of ghurries is left to natives, whose ideas of time it has been said, are somewhat akin to their notions of eternity; but even these may be brought "up to time" and "go in to win" against such a *striking* abuse as the present "Colaba time."

I remember, some years ago, asking a savage Beloochee sentry (and there were many such at Kurrachee then) what the hour was, the poor fellow, who, in all probability had been caught in the jungle a little while before, answered, he thought it was six (making a great guess) while it was somewhere between eleven and twelve at night. Finding *sahibs* attention called to the hour, he shortly after struck *four*, and the next time, *nine*, it was then twelve; he struck *three* after that, and at one favoured the Town of Kurrachee with *seventeen*. Notwithstanding this, however, the Adjutant in a very short time after got these *intricacies* to strike the hour correctly, by teaching them himself. If the Fusileers are in the same state as the Beloochees were their Adjutant might do the same, as every body in the neighbourhood complains of this barbarous gong, which is everlastingly telling lies.

Victoria Road, Colaba. GONG.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Kalbadavi, on the 14th August, the wife of Mr. Charles Cooke, Engineer, (Mint), of a son.

At the Mission House, Poona, on the 15th August, the wife of Lieut. John Brown, H. M. 7th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

DEATH.

On the 13th August, at Girgaum, of Tetanus, D. R. A. C. D'Aguiar, relict of the late J. C. D'Aguiar, Esq., of Oporto, and late Merchant at Macao, aged 46 years: deeply lamented by a large number of relatives and friends.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 24th August 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

SCINDE MAILS.

The mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per steamer, will be closed twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

SEDASHEWGURH MAILS.

Mails for Sadashewgurh, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, or Beypore, and Cochin, per steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., instead of Saturday, the 15th, as previously notified.

CALENDAR—AUGUST 1863.

First Qr.....Saturday 22d. 11h. 19.7m. A.M.
Full Moon.....Saturday 29d. 1h. 46.1m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mon.	17	Venus rises at 8.43.	5 43	6 25	0 48	1 2	
Tues.	18	Venus sets at 5.33.	5 43	6 25	1 19	1 33	
Wed.	19	Mars rises at 6h. 4.7m	5 43	6 24	1 51	2 6	
Thur.	20	Daybreak at 4h. 26m.	5 43	6 23	2 24	2 43	
Fri.	21	St. Bernard.	5 44	6 22	3 1	3 22	
Sat.	22	Twilight ends at 7.30	5 44	6 22	3 44	4 9	
Sun.	23	12th Sunday after Trinity.	6 44	6 21	4 35	5 8	

Date 14th August. Time—6h. 2m. 39s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 17th.—Duchess of Kent born, 1786.—Battle of Roleia, 1808.—Battle of Smolensko, 1812.

Tuesday 18th.—Dr. Beattie author of "The Minstrel," died, 1803.

Wednesday 19th.—Loss of the *Royal George*, 1782.—Trial of Queen Caroline commenced, 1820.

Thursday 20th.—Isaak Walton born, 1593.—Great Hurricane in Jamaica, 1722.—The Indian Army Amalgamation, 1860.

Friday 21st.—Surrinam taken, 1798.—Battle of Vimiera, 1808.—The Taku Forts (China) captured, 1860.

Saturday 22nd.—Treaty of Peace with China, 1842.—Serious *emeute* in the Mundlaair Jail, 1859.

Sunday 23rd.—Pompeii and Herculaneum destroyed, A.D. 79.—American War declared, 1775.—The French landed at Killala Bay in Ireland, 1798.

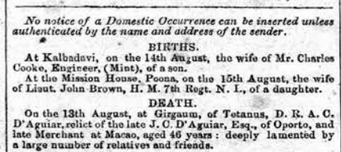
MR. JAMES PEARSE, *Printer and Publisher, has now been appointed Manager of the* BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS, *with authority to sign Bills and grant Receipts for monies in all Departments connected with this Press.*

Bombay Gazette Office, 10th August 1863.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug 1	KURRACHEE	Aug. 7
AGRA	Aug 6	LAHORE	Aug. 5
ALLAHABAD	Aug 1	LONDON	July 18
AUSTRALIA	May 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 10	MADRAS	Aug. 10
BANGALORE	Aug. 11	MALTA	June 23
COCHIN	Aug. 3	MERRUT	Aug 7
CALCUTTA	Aug. 5	OUDH	Aug 8
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	July 31
CEYLON	Aug 4	PENANG	July 23
DELHI	Aug 8	RANGOON	July 16
FRANCE	July 5	SUEZ	July 27
HONGKONG	July 12	SINGAPORE	July 21

THE



MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1863.

WE publish to-day in another part of our paper some correspondence between the Government and Mr. Goculdass Tejpall, which Government has only just placed at the disposal of the press, regarding a scandal that made some stir in Bombay, six months ago. The circumstances, though in a rather loose way, are tolerably familiar to residents here; but as there has been no authentic statement of them till now, and some of the points raised being in themselves important, we deem it right to direct public attention to them.

On the faith of distinct, and repeated charges, in the Bombay newspapers, that "attempts to defraud other parties in the shipment of silver to Kurrachee" had been made by the firm of Mr. Goculdass Tejpall, a merchant in Bombay, and a Justice of the Peace, without being denied on his part the Government of Bombay called upon Mr. Goculdass to say whether he had taken, or whether he intended to take, any public steps for the vindication of his character. This was on the 6th December last. On the 22nd idem Mr. Goculdass, in a letter to the then Acting Chief Secretary to Government, enters into, what appears on the face of it, a pretty full statement of all the circumstances connected with the charges which had been brought against him, with such explanation of them as he could give. So far as appears from the papers made public, the Bombay Government took six months to consider Mr. Goculdass' letter, and then on the 1st July last, Mr. Chief Secretary Anderson sends him a reply to the effect that his explanation is considered satisfactory, and suggesting that it should be made public.

The charge against Mr. Goculdass' firm was, as we have already said, that he, or his firm, had "attempted to defraud other parties in the shipment of silver to Kurrachee." Mr. Goculdass' explanation of the matter is substantially to this effect, that there had been under-valuations, which according to law were undoubtedly attempts to defraud, but that they had been made without his knowledge; he then goes on to say that the agents detained his treasure, which they had no right to do, and for the consequences of which he could have held them responsible, but that being anxious to meet them in a fair spirit, he requested a friend to act for him with full powers to adjust with the agents all questions arising from the undervaluation. After more than one interview with the firm of the charterers we are told that "it was agreed between them and my friend, that the matter should be allowed to be dropped on my paying the difference of freight, which amounted to rupees 117½, and a declaration in writing that the undervaluation was made without my knowledge. On handing the above amount with my letter to the above effect, Messrs. Nicol and Co. ref

chored between the inner and outer light-ships, and we understand that they had found the weather too rough to admit of their venturing on their respective voyages.

THE *Japan*, troop ship of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, now in this harbour, presented quite a gala appearance on Saturday last, in honor of the "birthday" of the Emperor. The ship was gaily decorated with flags, and the officers and men kept up the day with much enthusiasm.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—On Saturday last while the *Nadir Shah* was shifting her berth, a strong squall came suddenly from the North-west, and drove the vessel against the *Margaret Jane*, carrying away her jibboom, she then ran into the *Kosmith*, and carried away her jibboom and cathead, and done a great amount of damage to herself. No blame can possibly be attributed to any one.

MORE LIBERALITY.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir Readymoney has made known his intentions to erect forty ornamental drinking fountains throughout different parts of the Island. Drinking fountains are a great *desiderata*, especially in the hot weather, and will doubtless prove a great boon to the poorer classes of the community.

THE WEATHER.—Some slight abatement of the almost incessant rain was experienced on Saturday, although several heavy showers fell in the course of the day. Yesterday, Sunday, was quite a fine day, and a most agreeable relief from the undue moisture and gloom which has characterised the past week. Great difficulty has been experienced by sea-going ships for some days past in getting to sea, owing to the strong winds that have prevailed, and the dangerous sea that has been running in consequence.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The annual meeting of the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary was held on Saturday afternoon last, at the office of Mr. Cursetjee Nesserwanjee Cama. The report read by the Secretary shewed the increased usefulness of the Institution to the pauper residents within the Fort, as appeared by the admission of a very large number of patients during the year; but complained of the want of adequate funds to meet the increasing expenditure. The Institution owes its present improved position to the skill and experience of its Superintendent, Dr. Kustomjee Batherjee, G. G. M. C. At the close of the proceedings, a list inviting donations was placed on the table, and, we are glad to observe, Rs. 10,000 were subscribed on the spot, Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee Cama heading the list with a donation of Rs. 5,000.

THEATRE OF H. M.'s 103RD REGIMENT COLABA.—The amateurs of H. M.'s 103rd Regiment, assisted by Mr. F. Bury, produced the play of *Still Waters run deep* in a very effective manner, on Friday evening. Mr. Bury as *John Mildmay* acquitted himself admirably, while Capt. Weir, as *Captain Hawksley*, performed with much ability. The character of *Mrs. Sternhold*, by Mr. Nutt, was also well and ably performed; a *Pas Seul* by Mr. Oliver, attired as a ballet girl, was cleverly done, and was loudly *encored*. In the after piece, *Ticklish Times*, Mr. Bury again appeared with advantage, and created agreat amount of mirth. The fine band of the regiment, under the able management of Herr Somerlatt, enlivened the company between the Acts with some popular airs and selections. We would suggest to our amateur friends to be a little more punctual to the advertised time, and to commence their performance an hour sooner, as half past nine o'clock is an unreasonable hour to commence Theatricals.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening last at about six o'clock, a three storied house in Mody Khana street, Fort, fell down, but fortunately without injury to any one. The house belonged to one Moosa Mogla, a Mahomedan merchant, and was occupied by Mogul tenants. It was a very old and dilapidated building, and no attention seems to have been paid to its insecure state, either by the owner or the Municipal Commissioners. Fortunately for the occupants and the neighbours, about half an hour previous to the accident, a small portion of the wall above one of the windows, which had become detached, fell into the street, and served as a warning to them. At six o'clock, the whole of the front portion of the building came down with a crash, to the great alarm of the neighbours, the tenants in the meantime having escaped by the back door of the house. The police were immediately on the spot, and prevented people from approaching the premises, the side walls of which are still in a dangerous state and threaten to tumble down. The following morning the ruins were removed from the road, and the Moguls were busily engaged in taking away their valuables by the back door. It is hoped, the municipal authorities will take immediate steps to pull down the walls which stand unsupported, to the great danger of passers by.

WE are glad to inform our readers that Mr. Kavasji Edulji has been appointed the Surat Agent of the Royal Bank of India.—*Indian Banner, August* 15.

THE NANA.—A friend in Rajpootana has sent us a photograph of the supposed Nana Saheb, taken by the Rev. Mr. Robson, missionary at Ajmere. We fear that the Nana is yet uncaught. It is considered not improbable that the prisoner is Baba Bhut, the Nana's eldest brother.—*Bombay Guardian, August* 15.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—We need rain, though the vicinity, (North of Ahmednuggur,) has had more than many other places. In some places the springing *Bajari* has been destroyed, by the *Kharapad*, which is a small kind of locust. The people say that a heavy rain would destroy them. This is a fine weather for visiting neighbouring villages and I am improving it as far as I can. Still I would rejoice to see it pour. The poor are nearly in a starving condition, and nothing but rain keeps the prices from rising still higher than the present very high rates. —*Id.*

A MEDICAL Missionary in the North writes us: My own medical practice is now getting more extensive. Last month I entered upwards of 300 cases. Last week I had two operations. One, the removing of a tumor from the breast of a poor woman who had come about 30 miles for the purpose. When removed it was found to weigh nine pounds. The other was, amputation of the leg. Both, I am thankful to say, are progressing favorably. What had a case lately, illustrating a remark of yours, that Missionaries must lay their account with being misunderstood by the natives. A Dundiya woman was to starve herself to death, under a religious vow. We interposed; the authorities were compelled to take up the case: her intentions were frustrated; and the Jains spoke of expelling us the city. I am thankful to say, however, that I have again got in amongst them, with my medicines, and this last patient was a Jain Bunya."—*Id.*

MARATHI LECTURES.—The following extract from a letter received from the Rev. C. Harding, Sholapore, will be read with interest.

"For three weeks we had each week two lectures in English and one in Marathi; but last week we commenced with one in English and two in Marathi, and shall continue this for the present. In Marathi we have spent several evenings on the subject of Idolatry, its origin, character, tendency, &c.; and two or three evenings on the necessity of a divine revelation. I find however that several persons who come to hear me are inclined to atheism, and I am intending to take up that subject this week. In my English lectures, I have taken up the Evidences of Christianity, and hope to go through the main points connected with that subject, and we shall very likely go over much of the same ground in the Marathi lectures, though in a different way. The discussions thus far have been conducted in a very good spirit, and I hope for good results."—*Id.*

LITERARY SOCIETY IN GIRGAUM.—We are glad to find that our suggestion for the establishment of Literary Societies and Libraries has merited the attention of some gentlemen residing at Girgaum, and that at a meeting held at the house of Mr. Peter Xavier on the evening of Friday, the 7th instant, it was resolved to establish a Reading Room as well as a Debating club in that locality.

This is a step in the right direction, and we would fain hope it may by followed by our friends at Mazagon and Cavel.

The proceedings of the meeting have been kindly communicated to us by a friend, but we regret that they were received too late for publication in this number.

In our next issue we shall do justice to the Gentlemen who have liberally supported the Institution, and publish the proceedings of the meeting.—*O Echo de Bombaim, Augu.* 15.

STATE OF THE ROADS, &c. . . . Commissioners for Cavel.—We beg to call the attention of the Municipal neglected state, the Town and Island of Bombay to the district of Cavel, with regard to roads and drains, of the dis[illegible] a mile which is situated at a distance of not more than and a half from the Fort.

During the monsoon this locality becomes quite impassable at times, owing to the immense quantity of water which accumulates in it, and which has no outlet from the want of proper drains to carry it away, and when the residents have occasion to pass from one place to another, they are obliged to wade through water and mud up to their knees. The thoroughfares are, in consequence of their not being annually repaired, full of holes, into which people tumble, at the risk of their limbs, as also of their lives.

The accumulation of putrid water and mud in this district is the cause of much unhealthiness, of deaths from cholera, dysentery, and other diseases. Humanity should, therefore, lead the Municipal Commissioners to take immediate steps for the construction of drains to carry off the water, which gets stagnated in his locality, and thus to prevent mortality; as also for its improvement as regards roads. Both the former and the latter measures can be effected at no great expense to the Municipal Funds, to which the Cavelists contribute in common with other inhabitants of this Island.

While the Municipal Commissioners spend out of the funds at their disposal thousands of Rupees towards the construction and repair of roads and drains in other localities, we cannot understand why they grudge a few hundred Rupees for the improvement of Cavel. That they have not yet moved in the matter is much to be wondered at, when their President traverses the district almost daily in his capacity of Commissioner of Police.—*Id.*

SOWING OF AMERICAN (NEW ORLEANS) COTTON SEED.

SEASON.—In Dharwar the average fall of rain in th cotton districts varies from 25 to 30 inches. It begin in June and the weight of the South West monsoon i over about the middle of August. In September, Octo ber, and the first half of November, there are occasiona heavy falls, belonging to the Madras monsoon.

All cotton, both New Orleans and Native, is sown in August, at the time that the ground, after having been thoroughly soaked, has become partly dried at the surface. The ground is amply moist without being so wet as to rot the seed. Frequent hot sunny days during this month tend to promote germination, and about three months more remain during which rain falls from time to time. About the beginning of October, a strong dry cutting east wind sets in, and lasts until the middle of November; occasional heavy thunder storms, and days of moist west and southerly winds intervene.

After the latter period, the dry east wind usually continues steadily, night and day, till the month of January. The plant begins to flower towards the end of December, and picking begins between February and March (a little sooner than the native cotton, which is sown at the same time with it.)

The above shows the course of the season for sowing in Dharwar and the adjacent districts, viz., Belgaum, Raichoor and Mysore. In other places the time of sowing must be accommodated as much as possible to the seasons there prevailing, so as to obtain for the young plants about the same amount of monsoon climate.

Ordinarily, sowing about the same time as the Native cotton of the country should answer. But when the dry winds are very severe, it might be advisable to anticipate the time of sowing native cotton, provided the condition of the ground as regards moisture will admit of it, as the plant must attain a certain amount of vigour, to prevent its suffering from these winds.

Particular care must however be taken to avoid sowing at any period that will risk falls of rain occurring during the picking time.

CULTIVATION.—The preparation of the land adapted for the Native Cotton, will usually answer for the American variety, but particular attention must be paid to the eradication of weeds and grass.

The New Orleans seed is woolly, and without some preparation, it will not run freely through the drill. The method adopted by the cultivators here, is to rub it with their hands on the ground in a mixture of cowdung and water; after this it is sown with the drill as usual with other seeds.

About the second month after sowing, the drills are hoed or scraped; this is done with the usual implement drawn by two bullocks; it loosens the earth on both sides of each row of plants, and also removes weeds and grass. The operation is repeated twice, or it may be oftener, at intervals of about a fortnight.

G. F. FORBES,
Superintendent Dharwar C. G. Factory.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 15th August 1863.

BROACH.—Rainy, S. W. moderate.
BULSAR.—Heavy rain.
KURRACHEE.—Cloudy, N.E.
SURAT.—Cloudy and rainy.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
August 9	0	34	0	8	0	11
" 10	0	66	0	42	0	20
" 11	0	34	0	78	0	20
" 12	3	79	2	78	0	16
" 13	0	53	0	48	0	46
" 14	0	61	0	90	0	85
" 15	0	55	0	69	0	63
For the week	6	82	6	13	5	61
Previously registered.	59	23	55	56	54	53
Total Fall	66	5	61	69	60	14

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—*15th August.*
(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

VIOLATION OF DUTY AS A POLICE OFFICER.—Balloo Dhunjee, Police Ramoosee, No. 1493, was placed at the bar, charged with violation of his duty, as a police officer in releasing a prisoner from custody, without authority on Thursday last.

From the evidence of Mr. Neal Devlin, station master at the Byculla Railway Station, it appeared that the prisoner was a Ramoosee doing duty at that station. On the morning of the 13th instant, at about a quarter past nine o'clock, the prisoner brought to him a Portuguese man, and said that he had arrested him for climbing over the wall into the third class passengers waiting, room after the doors were shut. The train was then in the station, and Mr. Devlin told the prisoner to wait. About an hour afterwards the prisoner came to the station-master, and said that the constable had released the man. On the same day, at about half-past two o'clock, Dr. Fraser came to the station-master with the Portuguese boy whom the prisoner had released. The Portuguese boy said in the presence of the defendant, that he had given him four annas, and that he had released him on the road without taking him to the constable.

The Portuguese man, Alexir Vaz, who is a tailor in the service of Dr. Fraser, stated that on Thursday last, at half-past eight o'clock A.M., he went to the Byculla Railway Station, with three men, who were going to Poona. When he was going to leave the station, the prisoner arrested him, and asked him for two copper pice. He refused to give him two pice, whereupon the defendant took him to the station master, who charged him with entering the station by climbing over the wall. The station master told the Ramoosee to take the man to the Police. The Ramoosee (defendant) took him outside, and on the way towards the constable's quarters, asked him to give him two annas, and when the Portuguese man paid him four annas, he released him.

The prisoner urged in his defence that he arrested the Portuguese because he jumped over the station wall, and took him to the station master, who told him to take the man to the Police. After he had gone half way, several Portuguese rescued the boy.

His Worship said that the prisoner was totally unfit to perform the duties of an officer of Police. He showed gross deriliction of his duties in releasing the Portuguese man. In order to put a stop to such practice, His Worship sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for one month, in the House of Correction with hard labour.

STEALING COTTON THREAD.—Nursee Moossa was brought up, charged with stealing a quantity of cotton thread, of the value of eighteen rupees, the property of one Ibrahim Adam. On the prisoner having pleaded guilty to the offence, His Worship sentenced him to be imprisoned for three months with hard labour in the House of Correction.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Saturday, 15*th August* 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ., ACTING SENIOR MAGISTRATE OF POLICE, AND CAPTAIN W. C. BARKER, MASTER ATTENDANT AND CONSERVATOR OF THE PORT.)

PURSUANT to Government order dated the 10th instant, the Court assembled this day at twelve o'clock, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the collision between the ships *Bloomer* and *Sumadanee* off the entrance of the Port on the 5th instant.

Mr. Leggett, solicitor, watched the proceedings on behalf of Captain Gilchrist, master of the *Bloomer*.

Captain James Morrison Gilchrist deposed,—I am the master of the British ship, *Bloomer*. On Wednesday the 5th instant, at 8-30 p.m. I had the Outer Light ship bearing N.E., 7 or 8 miles distant. The *Bloomer* was on the starboard tack, lying S.W. going 7 to 8 knots, with all plain sail set. I had a man to look out on the forecastle, named James Davison, boatswain, and I had the midships look out myself. I had the regulation lights out, green on the starboard and red on the port side. They were secured in the mizen rigging, projecting clear of all the canvas. A sail was reported about a point and a half on the lee low. I ordered the man at the wheel to keep the ship close to the wind without shaking her, and instructed him to be very attentive to my orders. The other vessel appeared at first to keep off, but as she came near, they appeared to put the helm down, and seeing that there must be a collision, I ordered the helm of the *Bloomer* to be put down, so as to ease the blow when she struck us, so as to make it a sliding blow. Some of the crew shouted, and I shouted to port the helm, but got no reply. The ship struck us in the port fore channels, and left six or seven feet of her stem in the place where she cut us down. She was on the port tack before she struck us. When the ship struck us she carried away all my port fore rigging, and the rails and heads of my stancheons from the fore rigging to the main rigging, and her bowsprit went through my long boat and broke it all to pieces. Her bowsprit end took my mainmast, and that turned him round and he went astern. My foresail and fore topsail and jib were split, all the gear being carried away. Hearing the people on board the other ship shouting, and thinking the people were sinking, I got my life boats prepared for use, she was backed, and bore up and kept company with the immediately after, and ran into the harbour and anchored. other ship, and found that the ship that came in collision with my ship was the *Sumadanee*, Jaun Bux, Next morning I found that the *Sumadanee*, Jaun Bux, master. The *Sumadanee* had no lights at the time of the collision. I hold a certificate of competency as master No. 11,853, from the Board of Trade. The *Sumadanee* appeared at first to keep away, but when she struck me she struck right stem on. Had the *Sumadanee* had lights, I could have kept clear of her.

James Davidson sworn,—I am boatswain of the *Bloomer*. About half past 8 P.M. on the 5th instant, I was on the look out on the forecastle. The *Bloomer* was on the starboard tack. I saw a vessel on the lee bow, pretty close. I could not see which way she was standing. I sung out to the captain that I sail on the lee bow. The Captain ordered the man at the wheel to luff, but not shake her. We were nearly close hauled. About two minutes afterwards, that vessel struck us. Just before she struck us the captain sung out to put our helm hard down. The vessel struck us in the fore channels, she came right end on to us. The vessel had no lights burning. Our lights were up in the mizen rigging before the Pilot left us. They were regulation lights ordered by the Board of Trade. The Pilot left us at eight o'clock that same evening. The collision could not be avoided by the *Bloomer* under the circumstances, owing to the other vessel not having lights.

Michael Hogg sworn.—I am a seaman on board the *Bloomer*. I was on the look out on Wednesday night the 5th August. I saw a ship without lights on our lee bow. I reported it. The captain told the man at the wheel to luff and not to shake her. I sung out that she was running into us. The captain ordered to put the helm down. She came right into us, in the fore chains, on the lee side. She came into us about two or three minutes after the order was given to put the helm down.

Hugh Jones sworn.—I am a seaman on board the *Bloomer*. I was at the wheel about ½ past 8 o'clock in the evening of the 5th instant, about an hour after the Pilot left. The ship was close hauled on the starboard tack, lying S.W. I heard the captain ask what was that on the lee bow. Then he told me to luff. Then about a minute after, he told me to put the helm down. I did so, and at the same time a ship struck us in the fore channels. That ship had no lights. We had lights out. I looked under the mizen boom and saw the other ship just before she struck us.

Jaun Bux Husson Ali, affirmed,—I am the Nacoda of the British ship *Sumadanee*. I do not know about shipping matters. The mallum (mate) will tell about this matter. At ½ past 8 o'clock P.M. on the 5th August, I heard the lascars on the fore-castle call out 'a ship is coming.' I was at that time on the poop. I said 'take a light.' One lascar took a lantern and another a torch. The lantern was hanging in the fore rigging lighted. When the Pilot left, two lanterns were lighted. Small lanterns; one was in the fore rigging and the other on the driver boom. A man with a torch was on the forecastle. The torch was lighted when we saw the ship. I saw the ship. The torch was lighted more than a minute before we struck. More than two minutes. About three minutes. It was exhibited on the forecastle. We had pilgrims on board. Our mallum called out to keep our vessel away. The Pilot left us at seven o'clock. I did not see the lights of the *Bloomer*. I saw one light. I cannot say whether it was white or red. The ship came on us like a steamer. I do not wish to prosecute this case. I have made up their loss. I beg that I may be allowed to go soon, as the passengers say they will take Rs. 3,000 from me if I do not sail soon.

Ismael Mahomed affirmed.—I am mallum of the *Sumadanee*. I have no certificate of competency, as the vessel belongs to Chittagong, and it is not the custom to grant certificates there. At half-past 8 P.M. on the 5th instant, the *Sumadanee* was close hauled on the port tack. I saw another vessel on the opposite tack. I kept away. That vessel came against us. We had two lanterns, one in the fore rigging on the lee side, the other fastened to the driver boom. There was a torch lighted on board the *Sumadanee* when the ship came close, a quarter of an hour before the collision. When the other ship came close we saw a light. I did not pay particular attention to it: cannot say what color it was.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leggett.—The *Sumadanee* was built at Chittagong and is eight months old, and is 280 tons. The side of the other vessel came against the stern of our vessel. The captain of the *Bloomer* did not point out the stern of the *Sumadanee* on board his vessel. He said he had it.

Further investigation was here adjourned until Monday (this day) at twelve o'clock in the noon. The constable in charge of the case was directed to produce from the *Bloomer* the part of the stem of the *Sumadanee*, and the lanterns, for the inspection of the Court.

L A W.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*Saturday, Aug.* 15.

(BEFORE J. F. HOPE, ESQ.)

Nansey Toolseydas vs. *Vujajee Jussajee, trading in Bombay by means of his Monim Coomajee Dayajee.*

THIS was an action to recover the sum of four hundred and ninety-eight rupees, eleven annas and six pies, for goods sold.

This case was part heard on the 8th instant, and reported in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 11th idem, but was postponed for the production of two witnesses, the one Hunsraz Hirjevan, the late metah of the plaintiff, and Cursondass Jewa, the former of whom stands charged by the plaintiff with embezzlement, and the latter with forgery.

Mr. Cooper appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Barton for the defendant.

Hunsraz Hirjevan stated, that the receipt produced was that of Cursondass Jewa, but that he was not present when Cursondass signed the receipt in the defendant's book, and that he did not receive the sum of Rs. 498-11-6, mentioned in that receipt, neither did he authorize Cursondass to receive that sum.

By Mr. Barton,—Witness last saw Cursondass two and a half or three months ago. He lived in the same house as he did. Never went to defendant's shop with Cursondass. Does not know what sum plaintiff has charged him (witness) with embezzling. Is perfectly innocent of the charge.

By Court,—Never authorized Cursondass to sign for his master. Was in the habit of receiving the outstandings. Has collected before of defendant, but did not receive this amount. For the last three months has been sick (date of receipt is 1st June 1863.) Has been one month and a half in hospital; before that time kept at home. Was suffering from rheumatism and not from a broken leg.

Mr. Cooper said, this closed the case of the plaintiff, and he believed that Cursondass would not be called.

Mr. Barton said, this witness had been charged with forgery and had absconded. He considered himself entitled to go into rebutting evidence.

His Honour said the defendant's witnesses were himself, the plaintiff, the bailiff and the clerk of the Police Court, who produced the records of the Office. It appeared therefrom that the only evidence in the case for the defendant was that of the defendant himself.

Mr. Barton contended that the oath of the defendant was better than that of the witness Hunsraz. He thought the case deserved much consideration; it was, he observed, a very important one, and the advocate who was with him in it, was not then present.

His Honor said, he did not think it required very much consideration, and defendant would need very strong evidence to substantiate his story, that Hunsraz was present and received the money.

Mr. Barton, in addressing the Court laid particular stress on the fact of the last witness, the accredited agent of the plaintiff, having been accused by him of embezzlement. The Court, he said, had before it the plaintiff's evidence, in which it appeared that the plaintiff believed the facts related by defendant which had now only the word of the witness Hunsraz, with the rope round his neck, to dispel. The evidence of this witness, he said, could not be relied on, it being entirely interested, and the object of it was his escape from what he was accused of. The learned Counsel concluded a very elaborate speech with the observation that it was the custom in Criminal cases, when the evidence was so equally poised as to be doubtful, that the verdict was given in favour of the defendant; and under the circumstances of the present case, taking everything into consideration, he did not doubt His Honor would give a verdict in like manner, pending, at all events the result of the Criminal prosecution of the accused.

His Honor summed up. He said that the debt which was admitted to be due to plaintiff, had never come into (his plaintiff's) hands, and there was no trustworthy evidence to prove the payment, although it was alleged the amount had been paid to plaintiff's accredited agent. What evidence, he said, was there to prove it was paid to the agent and why was it paid to him, and the receipt given by another man. It was alleged that he was at defendant's house, and could it be believed if he were well enough to go there he was not well enough to sign a receipt? It did not follow, as a matter of course, because Hunsraz had been accused of embezzlement, that he was not to be called upon to prove whether the money was paid or not. On the ocasion of this visit to defendant it was said Hunsraz did not sign as usual, but another man, without any authority at all, Cursondass, gave the receipt. At the last hearing, the witnesses Hunsraz and Cursondass did not attend; and now Cursondass cannot be found. He could not believe (the Judge said) the story about Hunsraz not being well enough to sign the receipt, if as alleged, he was present when the receipt was signed. It was quite clear that if Cursondass had signed without authority, yet though he was doing right in signing at the request of Hunsraz, he would have appeared in Court to-day to say that he had done no wrong. Believing Hunsraz to have been the delegated agent of plaintiff, and that he had only done what was right, he would have had no hesitation in coming before the Court. Against the evidence of defendant there was that of Hunsraz that he never went with Cursondass, and never authorized him to sign. This being the case the defendant had failed to prove that he had paid the amount, and there must therefore be a verdict for plaintiff, with costs certified.

Shaik Hoossain and Babajee Ragoonath vs. *James Freeman, James Bapty, Robert Laud, Charles Cutt, and Israel Hill trading under the firm of Freeman & Co.*

THIS was an action to recover the sum of two hundred and fifty nine rupees and two annas, being one hundred and fifty nine rupees, for 727 cartloads of stone, delivered between the 21st of April 1863 and the 6th of May of the same year, together with a charge of one hundred rupees and two annas, for levelling 178 yards of a slope at nine annas per yard.

By the advice of His Honor, the defendants desired to strike out the second item in the summons, in consequence of their not having furnished themselves with a certificate of the work having been measured and the charges audited by one of the partners in the firm.

The plantiffs said, with reference to the other item, they had repeatedly applied for payment, both to Mr. Freeman and Mr. Bapty for a settlement of the account, but the one sent them to the other, who sent them back again: they had called daily about this account without its being settled. Bills of particulars had been sent.

Mr. Freeman said, he had not received the bills in question, and they had no reference to an account which he had received, which was for Rs. 2,666.

The plantiffs said, there was a prior one to that, and Mr. Verral would prove that it had been sent.

Mr. Freeman complained that he had been brought from Poona on purpose to answer this summons, although he had received no notice from the plaintiffs previously. He said he was ready to pay the one hundred and fifty nine rupees, but did not think he ought to pay the costs on the action under these circumstances.

The plaintiff said, that there were the clerks and timekeepers of the firm who would prove that he had adopted the usual course, and it was no fault of his that he had not been paid. From the evidence of the plaintiff and two clerks of the defendants' it appeared that tickets were granted, when the cart loads of stone were delivered, and they were entered in two books, one kept by the firm, and the other by the plaintiffs. It was the duty of one or other, or both of the clerks to enter these tickets, with the amount in their book, and when one of the partners had compared the two accounts and found them correct, they were ready for payment. In the present case the plaintiffs' book was filled in, and the clerks stated that they had not filled their book in, owing to one of the firm having it in his possession.

His Honor thought that the impediment to the payment of the account laid between Mr. Freeman's partners and his clerks, for as plaintiff had done all he could, yet he could not compel the clerks to enter the items in the book. His, the plaintiff's, own book was entered up and he seemed to have given all the information necessary to get the account settled. He did not think it followed, because the entries were not made in defendants' book, that plaintiff must pay the costs; with reference to the second item, plaintiff could get the bill verified, and might bring another action.—Verdict for plaintiff.

Mahomed Hoossein bin Husson Mahomed Chorgay vs. *Aboo Bucker Ebram, trading under the name of Ebram Aboo Bucker.*

This was an action to recover the sum of five hundred and seventy rupees, damages on account of an alleged refusal on part of defendant to take delivery of two hundred and one anas (an ana is seventy Bombay maunds) of salt, according to agreement dated 8th August 1860, delivery to be taken by 28th March 1861. The excess of seventy rupees was abandoned to bring the action within the Courts jurisdiction.

Mr. Tyabjee appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Barton and Mr. Hormusjee for defendant.

Mr. Tyabjee stated the case. He said the action was for breach of contract. The plaintiff had agreed to deliver, and the defendant to receive two hundred and one anas of Trombay salt. After receiving eighty six anas he had refused to take the remainder, the cause of his refusal being, that the price of salt had fallen considerably.

Mr. Barton denied that the price had fallen, or that defendant had refused to take delivery; quite the reverse, he said, the plaintiff had failed to deliver, and after the salt had been shipped, the plaintiff had taken the invoice from them, deprived them of the power of selling, and they had to purchase elsewhere. The salt which was intended for them had been sold to another party.

The plaintiff said, that he had executed the contract before the Court with the defendant. Delivery was given accordingly. He had sent 86 anas of salt; on board, which was all the vessel would take, after that defendant would not send any other vessel although he applied to him to take delivery of the remainder. The price of salt at the time of the defendant's refusal to receive the remainder was falling considerably.

By Mr. Barton.—Sent no written notice to take delivery, or when the action was commenced. Only commenced this action after defendant had commenced an action against him. Did not think defendant could pay him. Salt went down to (5) five rupees per ana in 1862. Price of salt was falling from day of contract. Never took any salt back which had been sent on board to defendant. Defendant only received eighty six anas of salt out of the two hundred and one annas. Defendant told him the price was not favorable for Malabar sale, and it was no use receiving it. He had sent his man Hoosain frequently to defendant to take delivery, but did not recollect his answers to him. Of the charterers, Always had a large quantity ready at the salt-pans for delivery. He sold some about the same time to Sargoon Jaffa, in the month of December 1860. (His Honor remarked that that was before expiry of contract.) Also supplied other people. Purchased and sold at the time in large quantities.

His Honor.—Then you had not the salt ready.

Plaintiff said, he had five or six hundred anas ready.

Hajee Hoosain, stated that he was in the habit of attend to the salt transactions entered into by plaintiff. He had asked defendant to send vessels but he did not send. Price of salt went down.

The defendant said, that he had quarrelled with the plaintiff because he had sold a buggalow full of salt containing forty four anas weight to another party. He had in consequence to get the remainder from two parties. He got one lot from Hajee Camissa Abdoola, ex-pattimar *Eshmunzee* which he freighted from him in Malabar, thirteen anas weight, which he bought including freight at Rs. 14-0-3 per ana, and from Moosa Abboani, ex *Pursaud*, sixteen anas at Rs. 14 per ana, and from another party at Rs. 14-12-3.

Gopal Luckmund, Hajee Camissa Abdoola's metah, corroborated the above statement, but said it was black salt, not Trombay salt but much the same; perhaps half a rupee per ana cheaper, and Tupun Mooljee, the defendant's clerk, stated, that the plaintiff had got the salt credited in their books, but after sold it to another party, upon which they had to make a counter entry in their books.

His Honor, after going very minutely into the evidence to endeavour to elicit reliable evidence in the case, came to the conclusion that the contract had not been broken by the defendant. The evidence, he said, was very weak on both sides, and that in regard to the market quotations was very much so but rather on the side of the plaintiff. He was of opinion that the price had been falling ever since the contract was made. That circumstance would lead the Court to believe that there was reason for defendant's breaking his contract. On the other hand, he could not but think that if the contract had been broken two years ago, the action would have been brought long before this. Plaintiff said he had sent one vessel to defendant to take delivery, but defendant swears his witness never came to him. Had the plaintiff never sent salt to defendant in his own vessels, he should have thought his refusal a circumstance in his (plaintiff's) favor, that he did not send them upon this occasion, but as plaintiff had been in the habit of doing so, the natural conclusion was that the salt had been sold to another, to get a better price.

Therefore, examining the evidence, the plaintiff's was only just as strong as defendant's, and as it is necessary that plaintiff must prove his case, which had not been done, there would be a verdict for defendant and costs certified. A verdict was also recorded for the defendant in the cross action, the issue of which depended on this one.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 12*th August* 1863.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE FORBES AND MR. JUSTICE WARDEN.)

COUNTERFEITING THE QUEEN'S COIN.—Jumalsha Kurreemsha, Mulluckshe, Gurreebsha Lotunsha Gurreebsha, Hoossemsha Mudarsha, Jungleesha Imamsha and Gurreebsha Mudarsha, were tried before Mr. C. H. Cameron, Session Judge of Ahmedabad, for having in their possession earthen moulds and other materials for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's Coin. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence.

There is no reason for supposing the Banias Lalloo Khooshal, Bhugwan Pitamber and Koorjee Panachund, were in combination with each other, or with the police; their evidence and those of the policeman Hemee No. 1 satisfactorily proves that the dies and moulds for coins resembling the Queen's coins, and the pieces of white metal were found in the Desai's Dhurrumsalla, in which the six accused had taken up their quarters. The evidence of Hursadrai, the Mamlutdar of Vurungaum, proves that accused No. 1, Jumalsha, had in his possession a tin box (before the Court), in which were two pieces of paper, the marks on which, and the manner of folding of which, leave no doubt in the mind of the Court but that they are the papers in which such dies are usually wrapped. One of the six dies before the Court is broken in pieces, and one of the pieces of paper in the tin box has a piece or two of hard earth, which is evidently a bit of the broken die. This link connects the accused No. 1, with the dies, &c., there can be no doubt that they were in his possession. The Mamlutdar's evidence proves that the Dhurrumsalla in which the accused put up, is in such a dilapidated state that it is used by no travellers; it is therefore a matter of suspicion that the accused chose such a place to rest in. It is also shewn in evidence that the fire place contained fire; and yet no cooking pots were near it, and it does not appear that it was being used for smoking, as contended for by the accused No. 2. Amongst the articles found with the accused are different kinds of stones. The accused have nothing to say in their defence except that the dies do not belong to them; but, as it is proved that they chose an unfrequented place to put up in, as in this place is a fire place evidently not intended for ordinary cooking, these dies and pieces of tin were found, and as all the party are equally answerable for what was found in their own fire, the Court feels bound to convict them all except the accused No. 2, who is only just twelve, probably not twelve, and who cannot be said to be of sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the consequences of his conduct; he is evidently under the power of the gang.

Under Section 83 of Act XIV. of 1860, the Court discharges accused No. 2, Mullucksha Gurreebsha. The Court, concurring with the assessors, finds that the other five prisoners are guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that they had in their possession earthen moulds and other materials, for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin, and that they have thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 235 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that they be severally rigorously imprisoned for five years.

On the above conviction and sentence, the prisoners submitted a petition to the judges of the High Court, who passed the following resolution thereon.

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The petition is rejected.

GOVERNMENT AND MR. GOCULDASS TEJPALL.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

To GOCULDASS TEJPALL, ESQ.,

SIR,—It has been brought to the notice of Government that for some time past there have been repeated charges brought against you in the Bombay Newspapers, of having attempted to defraud other parties in the shipment of Silver to Kurrachee. These charges, I am to state are specific, and his Excellency the Governor in Council, has seen no contradiction nor refutation of them; and I have therefore been directed to inquire whether it is your intention to take any public steps to vindicate your character.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1862.

To A. D. ROBERTSON, ESQ.,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to me (Judicial Department No. 3713 of 1862) dated the 6th instant, and to request that you will lay before His Excellency the Governor in Council, the following statement of the circumstances which have given rise to the very painful charges to which your letter refers.

2. The Firm of which I am the head, consists of several partners, and we employ in the way of our business (which is very extensive) a considerable number of clerks and other servants, in some of whom we have reposed the greatest confidence, I personally do not attend to minute details of business, but am engaged in directing the general operations of the firm, leaving for the most part to others the task of carrying them out. I do not, for instance, attend to the book-keeping department of the business. We have a branch house at Kurrachee, to which place we occasionally ship specie in the course of business. I have generally been cognizant of the fact of such shipments, and, in round numbers, of the amount ordered to be sent, and of the receipt of that amount at Kurrachee; but I have not personally superintended such shipments, nor have I made myself acquainted with their details. Of the fact that any such shipments were under-valued, whether for the purpose of reducing the freight payable, or with any other object, I was completely ignorant.

3. The shipments by the Steamers *Tilly* and the *Johnstone Castle*, the subject of the charges against me, were made by my order, but the duty of obeying those orders devolved on an old and hitherto much trusted servant, whom we have since thought fit to dismiss from our employ for misconduct. I am not aware whether this individual has made any representation to any person connected with the above vessels with respect to the shipments in question, but I certainly did not know the declared value or the contents of the shipping documents, nor have I signed the shipping documents, and I likewise did not inquire or learn the amount of freight paid on the shipments. Shortly after the above vessels had arrived at Kurrachee, I received intelligence from that place that the shipments I had ordered to be forwarded had not been delivered, inasmuch as they had been under-valued, and this was the first occasion of my having any reason even to suspect the existence of such undervaluation.

4. Through the intervention of an intimate friend and casteman, in whose discretion and judgment I had every confidence, I obtained from the charterers of the above vessels, a corroboration of this intelligence I had as above mentioned received. I may here state, for the information of His Excellency, the Governor in Council, that by the custom of merchants, it was open to the charterers if they were dissatisfied with the amount of their earnings by our shipments, to have refused us permission to export by their boats, and in the same event, it was likewise open to them to have put their own valuation on those shipments, when to accept them or not was a question for our own decision. But instead of adopting either course they chose to detain our treasure, which they certainly had no right to do, and by which they would justly have made themselves amenable for any hurt or detriment which our business might have suffered in consequence. However being desirous of meeting the charterers in a spirit of conciliation, I requested the friend, to whom I have above alluded, amicably to settle and adjust all questions arising from the undervaluation under notice, giving him full power to act in such way as he thought fit. I did this on my own responsibility, and without consulting my legal advisers or any European

and on the same theme, by the most eloquent Unitarians.

To give even an abridged account of the story which M. Renan sets forth in his volume—beginning with Jesus, as he supposes him to have been at first, "the young carpenter of Galilee," acted on by the circumstances of his nativity, neighbourhood, nation, and time, but with a certain grand and original conception of his own moral mission and of God as "the Father," and proceeding thence to the modifications, some of them strong and awful, which M. Renan supposes were gradually effected by successive influences in Christ's character and his views of his mission, till they ended in the majestic proclamation of the coming "Kingdom of Heaven" and the world's final revolution—would here be quite impossible, with any satisfaction to the reader. Only from M. Renan's own work, read continuously, can his version of the Gospel history be adequately gathered. The following selected extracts, however (which we make longer and more numerous than usual, because the work is still untranslated), may serve to give an idea of its general spirit and style, as well as to bring out some of the more important points of M. Renan's theory :—

His Family and Native Place.—He came from the ranks of the people. His father Joseph and his mother Mary were persons of middling condition, belonging to the class of artisans living by their labour, in that state, common in the East, which is neither one of easy circumstances nor of misery. . . . If we set aside something of the sordid and the repulsive which Islamism everywhere carries with it, the town of Nazareth, in the time of Jesus, did not differ much, perhaps, from what it is at present. The streets where he played as a child we see them still in those stony paths or those small crossways which separate the huts. The house of Joseph much resembled, doubtless, those poor shops, lightened by the door, serving at once as working-booth, kitchen, and bed-chamber, and having for their furniture a mat, some cushions on the ground, one or two clay vessels, and a painted chest. The family, proceeding from one or more marriages, was numerous enough. Jesus had brothers and sisters, of whom he seems to have been the eldest. All the others remain obscure; for it appears that the four persons represented as his brothers, and of whom at least one, James, became of great importance in the first years of the development of Christianity, were his cousins-german. Mary, in fact, had a sister, named also Mary, who married a certain Alpheus or Cleophas (these two names seem to designate one person), and was the mother of several sons, who played a considerable part among the first disciples of Jesus. These cousins-german, who adhered to the young master while his true brother opposed him, took the name of "brothers of the Lord." This true brothers of Jesus were, as well as their mother, of no importance till after his death. . . . His sisters married at Nazareth, and there he passed the years of his first youth. Nazareth was a small town . . . the population at present is from three to four thousand souls; and it cannot have changed much. The cold there is keen in winter, and the climate very healthy. The town, as at that epoch all the smaller Jewish towns, was a collection of huts built without style, and must have presented the dry and poor aspect which villages in the Semitic countries still offer. The houses, as far as appears, did not differ much from those cubes of stone, without elegance either exterior or interior, which now cover the richer parts of the Libanus, and which, mingled with vines and fig-trees, have still a very agreeable look. The surrounding country, on the other hand, is charming; and no spot in the world was so fitted for dreams of absolute happiness. Even in our days Nazareth is still a delicious place of residence—the only spot, perhaps, in Palestine where the soul feels itself somewhat relieved from the burden which oppresses it in the midst of desolation unequalled. The people are amiable and cheerful; the gardens are fresh and green. Antoninus Martyr, at the end of the sixth century, drew an enchanting picture of the fertility of the country round, comparing it to Paradise. Some valleys on the western side fully justify his description. The fountain, round which were gathered the life and gaiety of the small town, is destroyed; its choked-up channels give now only turbid water. But the beauty of the women who meet there in the evening—that beauty which was already remarked in the sixth century, and in which people saw a gift of the Virgin Mary—is preserved in a striking manner. It is the Syrian type, in all its grace, so full of languour. Doubtless, Mary was there almost every day, and took her place, the urn on her shoulder, in the string of her fellow-country women who have left no name. Antoninus Martyr remarked that the Jewish women, elsewhere disdainful to Christians, are here full of affability. Even to the present day religious animosities are less keen at Nazareth than elsewhere.

His Youth and Education.—He learnt to read and write, doubtless according to the method of the East, which consists in placing in the child's hands a book, which he repeats in cadence with his little comrades until he knows it by heart. It is doubtful, however, whether he knew well the Hebrew Scriptures in their original tongue. His biographers make him quote them from the Aramean translations. The schoolmaster in the small Jewish towns was the *hazzan* or reader in the synagogues. Jesus frequented little the higher schools of the scribes or *Soferim* (Nazareth, perhaps, had not one of them); and he had none of those titles which confer, in vulgar eyes, the right of knowledge. It would, nevertheless, be a great error to imagine that Jesus was what we should now call uneducated. . . . It is not probable that he had learnt Greek. That Judea had a literature of its own beyond the classes which shared in the government, and the towns inhabited by pagans, like Cesarea. The idiom proper to Jesus was the Syriac dialect, mixed with Hebrew, then spoken in Palestine.

Neither directly nor indirectly did any element of Hellenic culture reach Jesus. He knew nothing beyond Judaism; his mind preserved that frank *naiveté* which an extended and varied culture always enfeebles. Nay, within the bosom of Judaism, he remained a stranger to many efforts that had been made, often parallel to his own. On the one hand, the asceticism of the Essenians or Therapeutæ, on the other, the fine essays of religious philosophy made by the Jewish school of Alexandria, and of which his contemporary Philo was the ingenious interpreter, were unknown to him. . . . Happily for him, he knew nothing of the strange scholasticism which was being taught at Jerusalem and which was ultimately to form the Talmud. If some Pharisees had already brought it into Galilee, he did not attend them; and, when, afterwards, he came in contact with this silly casuistry, it inspired him only with disgust. One may suppose, nevertheless, that the principles of Hillel were not unknown to him. Hillel, fifty years before him, had uttered aphorisms which had much analogy to his own. By his poverty humbly endured, by the sweetness of his character, by his opposition to hypocrites and to priests, Hillel was the true master of Jesus, and if it is lawful to talk of a master when one is concerned with so high an originality. . . . The reading of the Old Testament made far more impression upon him. . . . The Law appears not to have had much charm for him: he believed that a better could be made. But the religious poetry of the Psalms was in wonderful accord with his lyrical soul; they remained, all his life, his food and sustenance. The Prophets, in particular, Isaiah and his continuator of the time of the Captivity were, with their brilliant dreams of the future, their impetuous eloquence, their invectives mingled with enchanting pictures, his true masters. He read, doubtless, also some of the apocryphal works—that is to say of those writings, sufficiently modern, the authors of which, in order to give themselves an authority more willingly allowed to the very ancient writings, sheltered themselves under the names of prophets and patriarchs. One of these books, above all, struck him; it was the Book of Daniel. . . . Betimes his character in part revealed itself. The legends delight in showing him, from his childhood, revolting against paternal authority, and walking from common paths in order to follow his calling. It is certain, at least, that the relations of kindred were to him of small concern. His family do not seem to have liked him; and, at times, he is found hard towards them. Jesus, like all men exclusively preoccupied by an idea, came to regard the ties of blood as of small account."

Galilee and Southern Judea.—Every people called to high destinies ought to be a small complete world, enclosing opposed poles within its bosom. Greece had, at a few leagues from each other, Sparta and Athens, two antipodes to a superficial observer, but in reality rival sisters, necessary the one to the other. It was the same with Judea. Less brilliant in one sense than the development of Jerusalem, that of the north was on the whole much more fruitful; the most living performances of the Jewish people always came thence. A complete absence of the sentiment of nature, bordering somewhat on the dry, the narrow, the sullen, struck all works of purely hierosolymite origin with a character grandiose indeed, but sad and repulsive. With her solemn doctors, her insipid canonists, her hypocritical and atrabilious devotees, Jerusalem could not have conquered humanity. . . . The north alone produced Christianity; Jerusalem, on the contrary, is the true native country of the obstinate Judaism which, founded by the Pharisees and fixed by the Talmud, has traversed the Middle Ages and reached our own days. A ravishing natural scenery contributed to form this spirit, much less austere, less fiercely monotheistic, if I may so say, which impressed upon all that dreams of the Galilean mind something idyllic and charming. The saddest country in the world is, perhaps, the region near Jerusalem. Galilee on the other hand, is a land very green, very shady, smiling all over—the true land of the Song of Songs and of the chants of the Well-beloved. During the two months of March and April the champaign is a dense thicket of flowers of incomparable freshness and colours. The animals there are small, but of extreme docility. . . . In no country in the world do the mountains lay themselves out with more harmony to inspire higher thoughts. Jesus seems to have particularly loved them. The most important acts of his divine career took place on the mountains; there was he best inspired; it was there that he held secret communion with the ancient prophets, and that he showed himself to the eyes of disciples already transfigured. . . . Jesus lived and grew up in this intoxicating medium; but from his infancy, he made almost annually the journey to Jerusalem for the festival.

The Theology of Jesus.—A high notion of Deity, which he did not owe to Judaism, and which seems to have been in all its parts the creation of his own great soul, was in a manner the principle of his whole power. . . . The highest consciousness of Deity that has ever existed in the breast of humanity was that of Jesus. One sees, on the other hand, that Jesus, starting from such a disposition of soul as his, never could have been a speculative philosopher like Cakya-Mouni. Nothing is farther from scholastic theology than the Gospel. The speculations of the Greek fathers on the divine essence came from quite another spirit. God conceived immediately as Father—this is all the theology of Jesus. . . . It is probable that from the first, he regarded himself as being to God in, the relation of a son to his father. Here is his great act of originality; in this he is not like one of his race. Neither Jew nor Mussulman has understood this delicious theology of love. The God of Jesus is not that fatal master who kills us when he pleases, condemns us when he pleases, saves us when he pleases. The God of Jesus is Our Father.

Matured Notion of his Mission.—This name "Kingdom of God," or "Kingdom of Heaven," was the favourite term with Jesus for expressing the revolution which he brought into the world. Like almost all the other Messianic terms, it came from the Book of Daniel. According to the author of that extraordinary book, to the four profane kingdoms, destined to sink, a fifth empire was to succeed, which should be that of the Saints, and should endure for ever. This kingdom of God upon the earth had naturally received diverse interpretation. . . . All that Jesus owed to John was, to some extent, lessons in preaching and popular action. From that moment in fact, he preached with much more force, and imposed himself on the crowd with authority. It seems, also that his sojourn near John, less by the action of the Baptist than by the natural progress of his own thoughts, greatly matured his ideas respecting the "Kingdom of Heaven." His watchword thenceforward was "Good tidings"—news that the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand. Jesus will no longer be merely a delightful moralist, aspiring to enclose sublime lessons in some loving and brief aphorisms; he is the transcendent revolutionist who strives to renew the world from its foundations, and to found on earth the ideal which he has conceived. To "wait for the Kingdom of God" will be the synonym for being a disciple of Jesus. . . . Who is to establish this Kingdom of God? Let us remember that the first thought of Jesus—a thought so profound with him that it had probably no origin, but belonged to the very roots of his being—was that he was the Son of God, the intimate of his Father, the doer of His will; and then the answer of Jesus to such a question will not be doubtful. The conviction that he would cause God to reign possessed itself of his spirit in a manner quite absolute. He considered himself as the universal reformer. Heaven, earth, all nature, madness, malady, and death are but his instruments. In his excess of heroic will he believed himself all-powerful. If the Earth is not ready for this last transformation, the Earth will be burnt, purified by fire and the breath of God. A new Heaven will be created, and the whole world will be peopled with the angels of God. A radical revolution, embracing even physical nature itself—such was the fundamental thought of Jesus.

Inadequate Modern Appreciation of great Characters and Movements.—Our principles of positive science are hurt by the dreams which the plan of Jesus embraced. We know the history of the great cosmical revolutions of the kind which Jesus expected are produced only by geological or astronomical causes, the connexion of which with moral matters has never been ascertained. But, to be just to great creative minds, it is necessary not to stop at the prejudices they may have shared with their time. . . . The deism of the eighteenth century and a certain kind of protestantism have accustomed us to consider the founder of the Christian faith only as a great moralist, a benefactor of humanity. We see in the Gospel only good maxims; we throw a prudent veil over the strange intellectual state in which it was born. There are people, also, who regret that the French Revolution went more than once out of the track of principles, and was not the work of wise and moderate men. Let us not impose our small plans of middle-class good sense upon those extraordinary movements so greatly beyond our stature. Let us continue to admire the "morality of the Gospel"—Let us suppress in our religious instructions the chimera that was the soul of it; but let us not believe that, by simple ideas of goodness or individual morality, the world is ever stirred. The idea of Jesus was much more profound; it was the most revolutionary idea that was ever conceived in a human brain; it must be taken in its totality, and not with those timid suppressions which retrench from it precisely that which made it effective for the regeneration of humanity. Fundamentally, the ideal is always a Utopia. When we wish at present to represent the Christ of modern consciousness, the consoler, the judge of these new times, what do we do? That which Jesus himself did 1800 years ago. We suppose the conditions of the real world altogether other than they are; we represent a moral deliverer breaking, without arms, the chains of the negro, ameliorating the condition of the poor, freeing the oppressed nations. We forget that this supposes a world turned upside down, the climate of Virginia and that of Congo modified, the blood and race of millions of men changed, our social complications brought back to a chimerical simplicity, the political stratifications of Europe tilted out of their natural order.

Our desire, it will be seen, has rather been to give some account of M. Renan's book than to criticise it. But a word or two respecting the effects which the book is calculated to produce on the different classes of readers that are likely to take it up may now be added in conclusion.

That general Christian opinion will be shocked by the leading peculiarity of the book as avowed in it from the outset, and shocked in detail over again by many separate passages in it, we have already said. We are not sure, however, but that the most pious and orthodox Christians who may read the book through will find, and will acknowledge that they find, something like a compensation in it for all the strain and pain it must give them; and we are confirmed in this by what we have already heard of the impression made by the book on some candid orthodox minds. "Why was it left," they may say, "to this sceptical French thinker to do what orthodox Christians would have been glad, at any time for a century or two past, to have seen done for them—to follow, with reverent care, the human history of Christ, as it enacted itself in Galilee and Judea, and to tell that history circumstantially, in the modern manner, and with the aid of modern geographical and antiquarian knowledge, so as to invest the imagination and elucidate the Gospels? *We* also, with all our belief in the higher nature of Christ, have an interest in these aspects of his history; we also find ourselves thinking fondly of those distant lands—

> Over whose acres walked those blessed feet,
> That, eighteen hundred years ago, were nailed,
> For our advantage, to the bitter cross,

and longing that they were less vague to us, and that their scenery and the whole social and intellectual movement of which they were the theatre at that momentous epoch when Christ walked over their acres, were presented to us afresh by some modern pen in minute connexion with his sacred biography." And so, we can fancy many a pious reader of M. Renan's book will feel his horror at what he finds denied or set aside in it partly compensated by the vivid positive pictures which it does exhibit of Christ's human history—fit to be appropriated thankfully by any Christian imagination, and to be wrought with rich effect into a form of religious faith quite different from M. Renan's.

In the second place, it cannot be but that sceptics of that harder and more determinate school which Strauss may still be taken to represent, and, along with them, many educated Christians who have been instructed in the principles of historical criticism, but have never found their faith in the Gospel History substantially shaken by the application of them, will have a serious objection to make to M. Renan's book as a whole. They will ask by what right, other than his own mere instinct, his more pleasure at the moment to vote this true and that false, he accepts the non-miraculous parts of the Evangelical narratives while rejecting the miraculous parts. If there is such a thing as myth-making in the world, there will, it may be said be non-miraculous myths as well as miraculous myths, and perhaps in greater abundance. The miraculousness of a story is not the sole test of its being a myth; and a legend may be non-miraculous and yet lack all evidence of being true. Simply to weed a written story, therefore, of its miraculous particles, and then, with an occasional "It seems" or, "As I fancy," to comb out the rest into possible sequence and order, is an utterly unhistorical proceeding. And all this, with some show of justice, both the classes of critics we have mentioned may urge against M. Renan's "Life of Jesus." They may maintain that it is simply M. Renan's *imagination* of the Gospels, assuming itself by a treatment of the materials entirely arbitrary, and not in the least critical. They may, at least, demand from M. Renan a more detailed explanation than he has given in his book of the principles which have guided him in retaining so much as historical while he has rejected so much else as non-historical.

Lastly, there are not a few, we fancy, who, while not objecting to M. Renan's method, and quite willing to accept an adequate account of the human character and teaching of Christ arrived at by such a method, will still refuse M. Renan's account, as being, with all its carefulness and all its reverence, essentially inadequate. They will have their own imagination of Jesus formed from the records; and that imagination will not be M. Renan's. Unless we are mistaken, the complaint in this quarter will generally be that M. Renan's interpretation of the character and life of Christ is too merely sweet, too idyllic, too French. "Son caractere aimable," says M. Renan in one place, "et, sans doute, une de ces ravissantes figures qui apparaissent quelquefois dans la race juive, faisaient autour de lui comme une cercle de fascination auquel personne, au milieu de ces populations, bienveillantes et naives, ne savait echapper." And again, in another place. "Sa predication etait suave et douce, toute pleine de la nature et du parfum des champs. Il aimait les fleurs, et en prenait ses lecons les plus charmantes. Les oiseaux du ciel, la mer, les montagnes, les jeux de enfant, passaient tour a tour dans ses enseignements." These passages, indeed, do not represent the final and complete impression which M. Renan leaves of his conception of the character of Christ. More especially towards the end of the book, elements of severity and even of terror are infused into those sweeter and more idyllic representations of the beginning. We are not sure, however, but that the Teutonic soul generally will object to M. Renan's total imagination of the character of Christ that it lacks tremendousness and strength. Albert Durer and the German painters generally had quite a different ideal of Christ from that of the painters of the Latin nations, and rejected or greatly subordinated the "ravissante figure" and the "prefication suave et douce" by which the painters set so much store. In this matter, among these readers of M. Renan's book, there will, we fancy be, Albert Durers yet.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE,

[From 20th July 1863, and until further notice.]

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	BOMBAY ..... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	2 30
21	Byculla ..... "	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	2 45
5½	Dadur ..... "	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	2 56
8	Mahim ..... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	3 10
		P.M.		A.M.						
9½	Coorla ..... Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	3 10	...	6 14	...	...
16½	Bhandoop ..... "	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 38	...	...
20½	Tannah ..... "	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 10	...	...
33½	Callian ..... Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 0	...	...
	Callian ..... Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla ..... "	...	11 29	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wassind ..... "	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Shapoor ..... "	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Khurdee ..... "	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...
75	Kussarah ..... Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

			A.M.		P.M.					
	Egutpoora ..... Dep.	...	6 30	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandore ..... "	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109½	Deololee for Nassick ..... "	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...
12½	Niphar ..... "	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13½	Lassulgaum ..... "	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15½	Munmar ..... "	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16½	Nandgaum ..... "	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19½	Chalisgaum ..... "	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½	Kuljaum ..... "	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22½	Pachora ..... "	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25½	Mussawud ..... "	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25½	Julgaum ..... "	...	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26½	Shonawul ..... "	...	6 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27½	Warrungaum ..... "	...	6 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28½	Nargaum ..... "	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29½	Mulkapore ..... Arr.	...	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A.M.	P.M.			P.M.				
	Callian ..... Dep.	11 12	10 50	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	...
41½	Sudlapoor ..... "	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Narel ..... "	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...
62½	Kurjut ..... "	12 53	12 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Campoolee ..... Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		P.M.	A.M.		P.M.				
	Khandalla ..... Dep.	4 55	4 40	...	8 55	...	...	...	...
73	Ianowieo ..... "	5 15	5 0	...	9 15	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla ..... "	5 50	...	...	9 47	...	...	...	...
91½	Tulligaum ..... "	6 17	6 0	...	10 17	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee ..... "	7 7	6 50	...	11 0	...	...	...	...
112½	Poona ..... Arr.	7 20	7 0	...	11 12	...	...	...	...
			A.M.						
	Poona ..... Dep.	...	8 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	Ooroolee ..... "	...	9 23	...	...	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum ..... "	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
152½	Patus ..... "	...	10 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal ..... "	...	11 53	...	...	...	...	...	...
188½	Poomulwaree ..... "	...	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
191½	Jelwoor ..... "	...	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
216½	Keim ..... "	...	1 27	...	...	...	...	...	...
227½	Barsee Road ..... "	...	2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Marheh ..... "	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
255½	Mohol ..... "	...	3 27	...	...	...	...	...	...
276½	Sholapore ..... Arr.	...	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only.

UP TRAINS.

Distances Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		A.M.								
	Sholapore ..... Dep.	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½	Mohol ..... "	12 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marheh ..... "	1 32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48½	Barsee Road ..... "	2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim ..... "	2 37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jelwoor ..... "	3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87½	Poomulwaree ..... "	3 57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92½	Decksal ..... "	4 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123½	Patus ..... "	5 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Kheirgaum ..... "	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Ooroolee ..... "	6 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163½	Poona ..... Arr.	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.M.	A.M.	P.M.						
	Poona ..... Dep.	9 15	8 40	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
16½	Kirkee ..... "	9 30	8 53	2 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
18½	Tulligaum ..... "	10 18	9 40	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
19½	Kirkulla ..... "	10 42	10 6	3 28	...	...	...	...	...	...
27½	Lanowlee ..... "	11 20	10 40	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Khandalla ..... Arr.	11 35	10 55	4 20	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.					
	Campoolee ..... Dep.	3 15	2 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	...
21½	Kurjut ..... "	3 41	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
22½	Narel ..... "	4 4	3 7	7 54	...	...	...	...	...
23½	Budlspoor ..... "	4 45	3 43	8 22	...	...	...	...	...
243	Callian ..... Arr.	5 13	4 7	8 45	...	...	...	...	...
				A.M.	A.M.				
	Mulkapore ..... Dep.	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
12½	Nargaum ..... "	...	...	9 45	...	...	...	...	...
13½	Warrungaum ..... "	...	...	10 22	...	...	...	...	...
14½	Shonawul ..... "	...	...	10 52	...	...	...	...	...
16½	Julgaum ..... "	...	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...
19½	Mussawud ..... "	...	...	12 35	...	...	...	...	...
25½	Pachora ..... "	...	...	1 35	...	...	...	...	...
27½	Kuljgaum ..... "	...	...	2 40	...	...	...	...	...
103½	Chalisgaum ..... "	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...
129½	Nandgaum ..... "	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...	...
145	Munmar ..... "	...	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...
160	Lassulgaum ..... "	...	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...
171	Niphar ..... "	...	...	8 30	...	...	...	...	...
					A.M.	A.M.			
190½	Deololee for Nassick ..... "	...	...	...	10 0	8 5	...	...	...
206½	Nandore ..... "	...	...	...	10 55	8 55	...	...	...
222	Egutpoora ..... Arr.	...	...	...	11 55	10 0	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

					A.M.	P.M.				
	Kussarah ..... Dep.	...	...	...	4 15	2 0	...	...	...	...
230½	Khurdee ..... "	...	...	...	4 45	2 30	...	...	...	...
243½	Shapoor ..... "	...	...	...	5 35	3 15	...	...	...	...
247½	Wassind ..... "	...	...	...	5 55	3 30	...	...	...	...
257	Titwalla ..... "	...	...	...	6 30	4 5	...	...	...	...
264½	Callian ..... Arr.	...	...	...	6 55	4 25	...	...	...	...
		A. M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	Callian ..... Dep.	5 23	4 15	8 50	7 20	4 30	...	...	...	...
255½	Tannah ..... "	6 2	4 50	9 25	8 30	5 13	...	...	...	...
259½	Bhandoop ..... "	...	...	...	8 52	5 30	...	...	...	...
267	Coorla ..... "	6 30	5 23	9 55	8 58	5 53	...	...	...	...
	Mahim ..... "	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	7 0	10 0	8 0
270½	Dadur ..... "	...	...	...	...	6 25	7 9	10 10	8 10	
274	Byculiah ..... "	...	...	...	...	6 23	9 38	7 21	10 23	8 27
276½	Bombay ..... Arr.	7 4	6 5	10 30	9 35	6 35	9 50	7 33	10 35	8 40

NOTE.—The 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only.

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Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 20th July 1863.

J. S. LOWE, Acting Traffic Manager.

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